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THE CONSCRIPTION ACT.

I. The following regulations of the War Department in relation to the act of Congress known as the Conscription Act, are published by authority for the information of the public:

II. Enrollment and Disposition of Recruits.

1. An officer not below the rank of major will be detailed for each State to take charge of the enrolment, mustering in, subsistence, transportation and disposition of the recruits raised under this act.

2. *Application will be made immediately* to the Governors of the several States for permission to employ State officers for said enrolment; and in case such permission be not granted, officers of the army will be selected by the department to perform that duty under such regulations as may be prescribed. Where State officers are employed the regulations of the respective States in regard to military enrolment will be observed as far as applicable.

3. The enrolled men in each State will be collected in camps of instruction by the officers in command of the recruits, the said camps to be selected with reference to health and the facilities for obtaining subsistence and transportation. The number of these camps shall not exceed two in each State, without authority from the department, and to each will be allowed a quartermaster and a commissary.

4. The commandant of the camps of instruction in the several States will call upon the generals commanding the military departments, in which their camps may be situated, for competent drill officers to instruct the recruits, and will prepare them for the field as rapidly as possible. They will cause them to be promptly vaccinated, and, in ordering them to the field, will, as far as practicable, prefer those who have passed through the usual camp diseases. They will establish hospitals in connection with their camps, and make requisition for such medical attendance and stores as may be required.

5. The commandants of regiments, battalions, squadrons and unattached companies in service, on the 16th inst., will send copies of their muster rolls to the commandants of the proper camp of instruction in their respective States, with officers to take charge of such recruits as may be furnished to said corps. The said commandants will apportion the recruits among such corps in proportion to the deficiency of each, except when otherwise specially directed by the department, allotting, as far as practicable, to each such corps the men from the regions of country in which it has been raised. They will from time to time send off such bodies of recruits as are ready for the field; and will report on the first Monday of every month the number of recruits in camp, their condition, the number sent off during the month, and the regiments and corps to which they were sent.

6. The commandants of regiments and corps will distribute the recruits among their several companies, and in such as have not the number of companies allowed by law to a regiment, the said commandants may organize the required number of companies, after first filling up the existing companies to the minimum number required by law: that is to say, for each company of infantry, sixty-four privates; of cavalry, sixty privates; of artillery, seventy privates.

7. The recruits will be apportioned among the several arms of service, according to their respective wants, consulting, as far as practicable, the preferences of the men. Where a greater number offer for a particular arm than can be assigned to it, the distribution will be determined by lot; but recruits for the cavalry will only be taken from those who furnish their own horses.

III. Volunteers for Existing Corps.

8. Persons liable to military service under the above act, not in service on the 16th of April, and wishing to volunteer in any particular company in the Confederate service, on the 16th day of April, may report themselves, prior to their enrolment, at a camp of instruction within their respective States, where they will be enrolled, prepared for the field, and sent to the said company, until the same shall be filled up.

9. Recruiting officers may be detailed, with permission of the generals commanding military departments, by the commandants of regiments and corps, and sent to their respective States for the purpose of receiving for such regiments and corps, in conformity with recruiting regulations heretofore adopted, (general order No. 6,) volunteers desiring to join them. Such volunteers may be assembled at the camps of instruction in their respectize States, prepared for the field, and sent to their respective regiments and corps until the same shall be filled up, or if ready for the field, may be ordered directly to their corps by the officer so recruiting them.

IV. Volunteer Corps Heretofore Authorized.

10. Persons liable to military service under this act, and not in service on the 16th of April, may, until the 17th day of May next, volunteer in corps heretofore authorized to be raised by the Secretary of War, or by the Executive of any State, as a part of the quota thereof, in pursuance of a call made upon such State by the President. Persons authorized to receive such corps who may not on that day have the necessary number of men enrolled and mustered into service according to the terms of their authority, will proceed with their men to a camp of instruction in their respective States, and will deliver their muster rolls to the commander thereof.

11. The commandants of such corps as are completed on or before the 17th day of May, and not otherwise ordered, will report to the commandants of the recruits of their respective States, and, with their corps, will be placed by him in a camp of instruction and reported immediately to the department. Such corps will be under the command of the commandants of recruits in their respective States, and will be prepared for the field in like manner with the recruits until removed from the camp. They will only be moved under orders from the department, from the commanding general of the army, or in urgent cases, from the commanding general of the military department in which the camp is situated; and in such cases reports will immediately be made to the department by the officer in command of the camp.

V. Additional Corps Guerrilla Service.

12. Under the prohibition of this act against the organization of new corps, no further authority for the purpose can be given, except that specially provided for in the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to organize bands of partizan rangers." For this latter purpose applications must be made through the commanding generals of the military departments in which the said corps are to be employed.

VI. Reorganization of Twelve Months Corps.

13. All regiments, battalions, squadrons and companies of twelve month volunteers will reorganize within forty days from the 16th of April, by electing all their officers which they had a right heretofore to elect, and on such days as the brigade commanders are hereby ordered to fix and announce.—The day of such re-organization to be as soon as practicable. No person who is to be discharged under the provisions of the act will take part in the election.

14. The form of holding and certifying the elections will be in conformity with the laws of the State from which the men, or the major part thereof, may come; and when the election of field officers is to be made by company officers, the latter will be first elected. All certificates of election will be returned to the Adjutant-General's office, and the officers will be commissioned by the President. They will, however, on receiving a copy of the certificates of election immediately enter upon duty. Officers not re-elected will be relieved from duty, and the brigade commander will return their names to the department.

VII. Corps Raised for Local Defence.

15. Corps raised for local defence will retain their organization during the term of such enlistment, unless previously disbanded, but members of such corps may volunteer into corps for general service, as hereinabove provided.

VIII. Discharges.

16. When any company now in service for twelve months shall, before the 16th day of July next, attain the maximum numbers prescribed by this act, without including the men under eighteen and over thirty-five years of age, all such men may be discharged, and such of them as remain in service on the said day will, upon their application, be then discharged, whether such maximum be attained or not.

IX. Transfers.

17. The right to change company or corps, in virtue of re-enlistment, ceases to exist by the repeal of all laws in regard to re-enlistment, but transfers of individuals or companies may be made as heretofore, within the discretion of the department.

X. Substitutes.

18. When any person liable to military duty under this act, but not yet mustered into service in any company, desires to furnish a substitute, he shall report himself, with the substitute, to the commandant of a camp of instruction, and if the substitute be lawfully exempt from military duty, and, on examination by a surgeon or assistant surgeon, be pronounced sound and in all respects fit for military service, he may be accepted and enrolled, and the person furnishing such substitute may be discharged by the commandant of the camp; but no substitute shall be entitled to transportation or other allowance at the expense of the government, until so excepted and enrolled.

XI. Exemptions.

19. Persons claiming exemption from military duty under this act shall be required by the enrolling officer to make oath that they are lawfully exempt under the act of Congress, and shall be furnished by him with a certificate of such exemption.

INFAMOUS OUTRAGES ON THE PENINSULA.

A gentleman of the highest respectability, just from Williamsburg, gives us information of a series of the most diabolical outrages recently perpetrated on the lower Peninsula by the infamous Vandals now in possession of that portion of Virginia. We would fain hope, for the sake of humanity, that these acts of atrocity were untrue, but they come from a source that cannot be questioned. May a righteous God nerve the arms of Confederate soldiers to avenge the wrongs of the defenceless people now overrun by a foe far worse than the Goths and Vandals of historic infamy.

The first on the list given us is Capt. Samuel Holley, who resided in the lower end of Warwick county, a gentleman about fifty-five years of age, of the highest respectability, and universally esteemed by his neighbors. His residence was invaded by a lot of Yankee officers and men, who introduced themselves by a brutal proposition to Capt. H.'s two daughters, both young and beautiful ladies. While endeavoring to accomplish their designs by force, the indignant father shot one of the demons dead, and had taken aim at another, when he was instantly killed.

Mr. John Patrick, who resided near Warwick Court House, was killed last week by a party of the invaders, while endeavoring to save an only and beloved daughter from a fate worse than death. Deceased was a pious member of the Baptist Church, and had for a long period filled the post of deacon. He was nearly sixty years of age.

Mr. Edward Harwood, who also resided in the vicinity of Warwick Court House, was brutally murdered a few days since, while defending his daughter's honor. We were unable to ascertain the particulars of this case.

The fourth and last victim to the lust of these worse than demons, who now infest that section of Virginia, was Mr. Thomas R. Dunn, of York county, who resided near Harwood's Mill. He died in defence of his much beloved daughter, who was being outraged by a Yankee officer. He killed the monster, but was in turn quickly killed himself. Mr. Dunn is represented to us as having been a gentleman of universal and deserved popularity. His age was forty-five years.

These are the scoundrels who profess to have come South for the purpose of restoring the Union and defending the old flag. The accursed calendar of their crimes exceeds in enormity any we have ever been called upon to record.

DASHING CHARGE.—A LINCOLN SENATOR TAKEN.

The Memphis Argus, of the 11th ultimo, relates a very thrilling exploit of Col. Forrest with his cavalry regiment, in which he ran a panic stricken regiment of Lincoln cavalry headlong thro' the ranks of a Lincoln regiment of infantry, beating down, mangling and killing them in considerable numbers, who, in turn, run their bayonets thro' the horses of the frightened wretches as they fled, as the only means of self-protection that was left to them—while Col. Forrest's men slew them in large numbers. Over 200 Yankees were killed and wounded in this brilliant and successful charge, and over 50 prisoners—among them Senator Doolittle, of Wisconsin, who was there to look on, and was caught *a la* Ely. The Argus remarks that he will *do* very *little* for the cause of Lincoln for some time.

Fully 2000 Yankees were thus put to flight and routed by a single charge from the intrepid Forrest and his men.

PARTIZAN RANGERS.

We publish, below, the recent act of Congress, authorizing the raising and bringing into service, of partizan rangers. This is a most attractive branch of the service to men of courage and enterprise, and the condition of affairs now is most inviting for the operations of such bands. Now is the time for free fighters, the men of dash and daring.—Let the fox-hunters, and the mountaineers, and woodsmen, and the brave and adventurous everywhere unite into squads, choose their leaders, and fall to work. This is the way to achieve individual fame, and render the most effective service.

An Act to Organize Bands of Partizan Rangers.

Section 1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to commission such officers as he may deem proper, with authority to form bands of Partizan Rangers, in companies, battalions. or regiments, either as infantry or cavalry, the companies, battalions, or regiments to be composed, each, of such number as the President may approve.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That such Partizan Rangers, after being regularly received into the service, shall be entitled to the same pay, rations, and quarters, during their term of service, and be subject to the same regulations, as other soldiers.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That for any arms and munitions of war captured from the enemy by any Body of Partizan Rangers, and delivered to any Quartermaster at such place or places as may be designated by a Commanding General, the Rangers shall be paid their full value in such manner as the Secretary of War may prescribe.

Approved April 21, 1862.

VANDAL SACRILEGE.

We have long since ceased to be astonished at any enormity, at any profanation, daily and hourly exhibited by Lincoln and his lying and unprincipled jackalls. On the 9th ult., his beef-headed War officer—Secretary Stanton—issued an "Order," calling upon the people of the Northern States to offer prayers and thanksgivings to the Lord for Federal victories at Sugar Creek, Shiloh, Island No. 10, &c. And the people, we presume, deluded and deceived by Stanton, returned thanks to the Lord for victories they never obtained, and dyed their souls with a deeper stain than covered them before. Stanton knew when he issued the order, that the Yankees had been licked out of their boots at Sugar Creek, that they had been thrashed like spaniels at Shiloh, and that they had only sneaked in and taken possession of Island No. 10, after the Confederate forces had left it for a better position.

This wholesale lying is for effect upon the Northern mind. Stanton knows his statements to be untrue, but employs such means to screw Northern courage to the sticking point, and to make the thing more plausible, has dared to recommend the sacrilege of public thanksgiving for victories that exist only upon the lying lips of himself and his fellows. It surely is a desperate cause which needs such desperate lying!

COULDN'T COME IN!

From the Atlanta papers we learn that on its becoming known to the convicts in the Georgia State prison that it was the intention of the authorities to place the batch of tories recently shipped from East Tennessee in that direction, in the same institution with them, they protested against the proceeding, and asked that they be not forced to associate with such a class of men, as they would consider themselves disgraced by it; whereupon they were reshipped for Atlanta. Some of them proposed enlisting in the Confederate service, if allowed to do; but "*narry enlist*," was the prompt response.

GENEROUS PATRIOTISM.—In this day of trial and patriotism, it is refreshing to hear of instances of generous and disinterested patriotism like the following: A gentleman called on the Secretary of the Treasury, a few days since, and handed him a bag of gold, as a donation to the Government, upon the express condition that his name should be known to no one but the Secretary.—Upon counting the gold, it was found to amount to one thousand dollars.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

Richmond, April 29.—Timothy Webster, a spy, who was convicted by court martial, was hung to-day, at Camp Lee, near this city.

THE WOMEN AND THE EXTORTIONERS.

We have heard of an incident which occurred in East Tennessee, not a thousand miles from Knoxville, which shows that some of our women may be relied upon for home defence when the men are all gone. A citizen who had a large quantity of bacon, made such representations to the commanding General as induced him to grant a permit for its transportation to Georgia. The dealer in "hog round" had been previously selling it in small lots to families in the neighborhood, at the *moderate* price of *thirty cents* per pound; but no sooner had he got permission to ship it to Georgia than he advanced the price to forty cents, and manifested a reluctance to dispose of it for home use even at that. In vain the women, some of them wives of volunteers, remonstrated with him, and represented that their families must have meat, and that thirty cents was a remunerative price. Bacon merchant could get 40 cents in Georgia, and not a pound should a soldier's wife have for less. In this state of affairs the women held a council, and the result of their deliberations was, that a procession of some 25 or 30 spirited dames marched to the place where the bacon was stored, weighed a thousand pounds in the face of the extortioner, had it taken away, and promised to settle with him when he should be restored to reason and humanity.—*Knoxville Register.*

AWFUL CATASTROPHE IN MEXICO.—The Mexican village of San Andres Calchicomula, not far from Orizaba, was, during the first week in March, the scene of an awful catastrophe, caused by the explosion of a powder store.—According to official accounts, 1,039 men, either soldiers or officers, were killed, and 225 women, children and men more or less dangerously wounded. It is said, in a letter from Orizaba, that the total of the victims of this terrible accident amounts to 2,300, of whom 2,000 were killed and 300 wounded.—"There is not," says the letter, "a single pane of glass, nor one article of glassware, left unbroken in the dwelling houses. Buildings were generally damaged in the town as well as the neighborhood. The political chief of Orizaba returned his thanks to the French and Spanish officers for the voluntary assistance they gave the victims."

BLESS THE GIRL.—Miss Narcissa Sanders is the step-daughter of Hon. A. V. Brown, who left a princely residence in the beautiful hills which encircle Nashville. She is young, beautiful, witty, and was a noted belle at the Capitol at Washington. The Federal commander, McCook, having known her formerly, upon taking possession of the city, called to pay his respects, and sent up his card from the door. Her reply was: "Tell him to please excuse me. I am in mourning for my country, and can see no one."

A BRAVE LAD.—In the incidents at Shiloh, a little fellow of sixteen who had been fighting vigorously, received a shot in his wrist. The surgeons were debating whether it should be amputated or bandaged, when the youth, who still held his gun in his other hand, exclaimed: "Tie it up and let me go, I want to be at them again."

A DESERTER SHOT.—Wm. Rowland, a private in Capt. Fowler's 54th Tennessee volunteers, who deserted and was captured on the Shiloh battle field of the 6th, in the enemy's ranks and clothed in Federal uniform, was subsequently shot in the presence of all the Tennessee Regiments.

THE Raleigh Register learns that "among the vaults opened by the damnable Yankees, in order that they might strip the coffins of their silver plating, was that in which reposed the remains of the illustrious Gaston. Can a just God smile upon a cause advocated by such devils!"

TREASURY NOTES TO BEAR INTEREST. Secretary Memminger, of the Treasury department, announces, officially, that Congress has adopted an issue of Treasury Notes bearing an interest of 7 30 100 per cent. per annum. That will be two cents a day on the hundred dollars.

THE editor of the Nashville Republican Banner has been arrested and imprisoned by order of "Hon. Andrew Johnson, Military Governor of Tennessee." The cause of the arrest is that the general tone of the paper is inimical to the Government of the United States!

THE ASHEVILLE NEWS.

BY THOMAS W. ATKIN.

TERMS.—$1 50 per annum, strictly in advance. To clubs of ten or more, at $1 each.—All papers are discontinued as soon as the time paid for expires.

☞Rev. P. W. Edwards and Col. S. Walker are our Agents for Haywood county.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY, MAY 8, 1862.

☞Our respected cotemporary, the Raleigh State Journal, copies an article of ours on the late troubles in Madison county, and remarks in reference thereto, "that the foregoing is based upon a state of things more imaginary than real." That is a specimen of coolness rarely equalled even in mid-winter! It is, however, in keeping with the persistent and studied determination of the authorities at Raleigh to ignore every interest of this section of the State.—All our wants and dangers are "imaginary," and only our taxes and fighting boys "real." Months ago many of the most intelligent and "real" men of this section called attention to the condition of affairs in Madison, and urged the importance of early attention to the matter. But they might as well have attempted to whistle up departed spirits. No notice was taken of their appeals; and when matters reached the culminating point, and our people became satisfied that *the State authorities did not intend to do their duty*, the local authorities took the matter in hand, and completed the job in less time than it would have taken the embodied dignity of the State to turn round!

To say that the late difficulties in Madison were "more imaginary than real," is to write down the authorities of the counties of Madison and Buncombe, with Gen. Erwin at their head, a set of asses,—an assumption which we presume any sane man would be slow to make. Our statements were based upon the facts on which official action was taken, and were substantially true in all respects. Pity the Confederate soldiers killed by the outlaws on Laurel cannot be aroused from their gory beds, and made to believe that their "taking off" was "more imaginary than real"! Pity that poor Davis, a good Southern man, shot down in the midst of his family for refusing to surrender his gun, cannot be brought back to life, with the assurance that his base assassination was "more imaginary than real"! But enough.—We had hoped that we were done with this unpleasant affair, but when gentlemen at a distance of three hundred miles from the scene, choose to make assertions about a matter of which they are profoundly ignorant, indirectly reflecting upon the sagacity and bravery of all the best men in two counties, we will not remain silent.

108TH REGIMENT.

An election was held on Saturday last for Field Officers of the 108th Regiment N. C. Militia. The following gentlemen were elected—

Colonel—Wm. R. Young.
Lieut. Colonel—James E. Reid.
Major—Wm. Y. Porter.

THE ELECTION OF GOVERNOR.

We learn from the Raleigh Register that the Convention has passed an ordinance providing for the election of a Governor on the first Thursday in August next, the usual day of election, who shall be qualified on the second Monday in September, before the Chief Justice or some other Judge of the Supreme or Superior Courts, and shall enter on the duties of his office on said second Monday in September next, and hold the same until the first Monday in January, 1865. The ordinance further provides that Governor Clark, the present incumbent of the Executive Chair, shall occupy it until his successor has been qualified in the manner provided by the ordinance.

The ordinance may be found in another column.

☞Mr. Philip C. Lester, an extensive manufacturer and excellent citizen of Greenville District, S. C., died a few days since.

☞The good people of Savannah are rejoicing that coffee has fallen to 61 cents a pound!

FIGHT AT CUMBERLAND GAP.

From the Knoxville Register of the 3d inst. we obtain the following account of the fight at Cumberland Gap last week. We will doubtless receive a more detailed account in a day or two from our attentive correspondent at the Gap.

"Our information from Cumberland Gap is that the Federals, in large force, commenced an attack about noon on Tuesday. They were gallantly received by our forces and three times repulsed. In the last attack we learn they charged up to the breastworks of the fortifications. The enemy's loss was 130 killed, about 400 wounded. Our loss was 17 killed, and about 30 wounded. The last repulse was an effectual one, and sent the Federals, to use one of their own phrases, "skedadling."—They had not, at our last account, renewed the attack."

SENT NORTH.

The Bristol (Va.) Advocate of May 1, says—

On Thursday night last, the families of Messrs. Brownlow and Maynard passed through our town *en route* for the North. Their escort was Lieut. Jos. H. Speed, of the 20th Alabama regiment.

Upon leaving Knoxville, Mrs. Maynard took a couple of servants on board the cars with her, but Mat. T. Haynes, Esq., the Receiver for East Tennessee, suddenly appeared, and took the "contrabands" in custody. Why the "Lincolnitish" lady wished to carry black servants with her to the North, is a question which we do not propose to answer.

GEWHILIKENS!

In a debate in the Lincoln Congress the other day, some fellow from one of the eastern States pitched into Abe Lincoln; whereupon that venerable mummy, Crittenden of Kentucky, who was considered at one time, a great many years ago, a respectable man, defended the Illinois kangaroo, and said among other things, that "the future historian would assign Mr. Lincoln a place by the side of George Washington"! Has Washington no friends left in the United States, that such an outrage upon his memory should go unrebuked?

☞Our friends continue their efforts to extend the circulation of the News, for which we are, we trust, truly grateful. Since our last issue we have received another list of five from our faithful friend, Rev. P. W. Edwards; seven from John Ingram, Esq., of Macon; ten from Mr. F. M. Starnes of this county; ten from our old friend, J. W. Patterson, Esq., of Yancy county; and thirteen from our gallant friend and correspondent, Lieut. Parker of the 29th regiment.

NOT SURPRISING.

It is reported that one Edward Stanly, formerly a Congressman from this State, but more recently a citizen of California, is to be appointed by Lincoln Provisional Governor of the *Territory* of North Carolina. If this is so, we sincerely hope some one of his former constituents can be found with sufficient sand in his gizzard to make the traitor's career a brief one.

☞We are pained to hear of the death of another of our gallant Buncombe boys. Mr. E. C. Coggins, a member of Capt. Lowry's company, 29th regiment, died the first of April at Cumberland Gap. He was a good soldier, and had the respect and confidence of all who knew him. Sweet be his slumbers.

☞R. S. Shevenell, of Athens, Ga., has invented and applied a machine for drawing wire and pricking leather for cotton cards, and will soon be ready to supply them.

CAPT. MORGAN AGAIN.—On Thursday last this gallant soldier accomplished another feat, which resulted in the capture of about fifty of the enemy.—He was scouting some 18 miles from Corinth, when he observed a force of Federal cavalry approaching. After suffering them to pass, he fell upon their rear, and bagged the whole party.—*Memphis Appeal.*

MORE ARMS.—We have the gratifying intelligence that two vessels have arrived, within a few days past, bringing several thousand stands of arms, powder, blankets, and other articles needed at the present time.—*Augusta Constitutionalist.*

WE learn that the 37th N. C. Troops re-organized for the WAR, with only 35 exceptions, before their twelve month's time was more than half expired, and before the passage of the conscription law. The officers are C. C. Lee, Col.; W. M. Barber, Lt. Col.; C. R. Hickerson, Maj.

THE FRENCH MINISTER.

The correspondent of the Atlanta Commonwealth writes of the visit of Count Mercier to Richmond, as follows:

The explanation, I think, lies on the surface. Taken in connection with his subsequent interview with the Federal Secretary of State, at Washington, I have no doubt the design was to feel his way towards mediation. What the result of his application was, at Washington, it is impossible to divine; but I have no doubt it was satisfactory at Richmond—in other words, I believe that the Confederate Government manifested an inclination to treat for peace on a just basis. Nor can I see on what justifiable grounds such an application could have been rejected by the Federal Government, without placing it in the wrong in the eyes of all the world.

The basis of a peace would, of course, be: 1, The independence of the Southern Confederacy. 2, The adhesion of the Border States to the old Union, to be determined by the popular voice in each of the States. 3, The free navigation of the Mississippi, to all the States.

The subordinate questions could be settled without as much difficulty as is apprehended. These would be reclamations for stolen slaves; the apportionment of the public debt; the division of the public lands.

If this supposition is correct of the purpose of the French Minister's visit, he would, of course, suggest an armistice as a preparatory measure, until his Government could be apprised of the result of his application. A joint mediation of France and England would be the fruit of a suspension of hostilities. If the Federal Government has had the folly and fatuity to reject this effort of the French Government at pacification, I should not be surprised, in that event, to see an armed intervention by these powers. There ought to have been a joint mediation after the battle of Manassas.

☞The Lynchburg Virginian says that two cargoes of Yankees were drowned in the Shenandoah river last week. They were a portion of Banks' division. A batch of from 80 to 100 were attempting to cross on a raft, when they were swept away by the tide, and all of them went down to feed the fish. Another lot of about 30, attempted the same thing about five miles below where they made their first fatal experiment, and they shared the fate of their companions. We have not heard what their object was, whether they were a marauding party, or the advance of the army, designed to be thrown upon the opposite bank of the river with a view of co-operating in an effort to bridge the stream.

Since the foregoing was written, says the Virginian, we have found the following account of the affair, taken from a Northern paper:

Winchester, April 17.—Yesterday, a large boat containing a number of men and officers of the 75th Pennsylvania Regiment, was swamped at Castleman's Ferry, in the Shenandoah. Between 40 and 50 men and several officers were drowned. Among the latter were Adjutant Yeatman and Capt. Wilson of the 3d brigade. The Commissary and Capt. Mark will endeavor to obtain a full list on the arrival of the regiment here.

NOT VERY HOPEFUL.

The Louisville Journal of a late date is somewhat despondent. It thinks the "reconstruction of the Union" a "most delicate and difficult undertaking."—Read the following:

It is impossible to say what kind of Union the irresistible power of arms might establish and for a brief period maintain, but any supposition that the thirty-four States which constitute, or have constituted, this republic can be bound permanently together as a republic upon the principles and on the conditions insisted on by such politicians as the Senators in Congress from Massachusetts, is an absurdity that only fools and fanatics could possibly cherish.

Then follows this frank confession:

If every Southern rebel were disarmed to-morrow, the reconstruction of the Union would be a most delicate and difficult undertaking. Difference of views even among conservative men would be enough to render it so. And probably, at this very moment even greater danger menaces the restoration policy from the action of the radicals than from the armed legions of rebellion.

The Journal thinks "the worst trials are yet in store for" Abraham Lincoln.

Our readers are cautioned against counterfeit fives and tens, altered and raised from the genuine $2 bills of the Bank of the State of South Carolina.—*Southern Guardian.*

Correspondence of the News.

LETTER FROM LIEUT. PARKER.

CUMBERLAND GAP, KENTUCKY, April 15, 1862.

Bro. Atkin:—Since my last letter, but few things of very great interest have occurred in camps.

It will not be amiss to say that the enemy on their retreat from this place, after the great fight, reported that they had killed about 300 of our men and only lost 30 killed; which proves that we did something for them.

A few days ago, (11th inst.,) a few of their cavalry came in view of us. I counted forty-four in ranks, and a few others as outposts, &c. They are a little more venturous than many other cavalry we wot of. However, they did not stay in sight of our works very long, but drew off and turned their horses in a good loyal subject's wheat-field to graze while the riders rested. This, however, is only an expression of kindness to the good unionists of Ky.

It has been, and is still currently rumored, that Gen. Fremont has reached the Ford, and is in full command of the Yankee forces. If this be true, you may listen for a little more music at the Gap before many days, unless their Western defeat changes their programme.

Our forces are still capturing the E. Tennessee Lincolnites. A few weeks ago about sixty were captured in two different squads; and since about four hundred and twenty-three were captured near Fincastle, Tenn. Our men killed about one hundred. Here I will relate an incident. There were about 800 East Tennesseans collected under the command of a Mr. Capps. Capps told them that they would be attacked by a set of Southerners, &c., who would fire upon them and run, and all they had to do was to return the fire. In a short time Capt. Ashby rode up, sending Lt. Gibson, at the same time, with 20 men to the enemy's rear. When Col. Capps saw Capt. Ashby, he threw his men in line of battle and rode up to him (Ashby) and ordered him to surrender. The Capt. answered, "surrender, the devil," drew his pistol and shot Col. Capps.—From this the firing commenced. Capt. A., with his men, some 60 or 70 in number, charged the enemy, who had about 400 guns, also knives and pistols, killing 100 and wounding several others, and capturing 423 prisoners. This was one of the greatest exhibitions of bravery that has characterized our arms in East Tenn.

A few days since, our men captured over one hundred more of these loyal subjects making their way to Kentucky. So, within the last few weeks some 625 have been captured, besides a considerable number of guns. Still hundreds are trying to make their way to Ky., expecting to reach Abraham's bosom.—I saw over 500 leave Knoxville Sunday morning (20th) for the South. Their destination no one knows.

Among those prisoners who were shipped for quarters unknown, was Mr. W. E. Rankin, the young gentleman the writer captured in Buncombe last winter and brought to E. Tenn. He was released without trial or even examination, through the influence of a friend, and the next we see of him is in the Lincoln army, with gun, knife and pistol, ready to kill and slay his native countrymen.

There must be very nearly six thousand East Tennesseans now in Kentucky drilling, who will soon be ready to aid Abe in his war of subjugation. The fact is, nearly all of Gen. Carter's command are E. Tennesseans. They have left their families—most of them poor and very needy—for us to support, while their husbands, fathers and brothers are trying to cut our throats. I humbly trust the authorities will ship all their families to the precincts of Lincolndom, who are not able to support themselves. Yes, send them, with what little property they have. We can live without them or their property either, and let us get rid of all such stock, while we send those who want to fight us to a more congenial clime to support themselves, and aid in the support of the Southern Confederacy. By this means we will rid the country of this surplus population, and save ourselves a vast deal of trouble.

We expect warm times in this country before many more new moons, from the signs of the times; but we are ready for any emergency. I am decidedly of the opinion that our defences in Western Carolina are rather too far from the field of action to accomplish the great end they desire. True they are a very present help in certain times of need—such as the Laurel battle, &c., yet, the better place to defend our lovely green hills, is at this place (the Gap.) For if the Yankees get through here into East Tenn., the whole border of Western Carolina will be exposed. So if our people want to protect their own homes they had better keep the enemy as far from their borders as possible. We don't mean that all source of defence should be taken out of our country, but we do mean, that every man who falls under the dictates of the Conscription Law, whether among the Home Guards, or any where else, ought to come out into the field of action, where they will have some chance to defend their homes. Because, as certain as the world exists, just so soon will Western Carolina fall into the hands of Abe's emissaries in the event they get into East Tenn. Then why not send all the available force to this point, and let us keep them entirely out of reach of our homes? But more of this at a more convenient season.

As ever, yours, truly,
W. F. PARKER, Lt. Co. H,
29th N. C. Troops, C. S. A.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Head Quarters 1st N. C. Cavalry,
Camp Ransom, April 24th, '62.

Editor News—Allow me through the columns of the News to acknowledge, in behalf of the Buncombe Rangers (Co. G), the receipt of a box of clothing presented by a few ladies of Asheville.—The box (received 7th April) contains 40 shirts, 40 prs. drawers, 40 prs. socks, gloves, and other articles, all of which would have been acceptable to our men at any time, but especially are they at this time. When our army moved back from Centreville a great quantity of their clothing was necessarily destroyed, leaving a great many without even a change of clothes. Of course our men reached Kinston weary-worn and "all covered with dirt,"—*some* in rags, and *all* suffering more or less from the toil, privation, and exposure of a severe winter campaign. Again the women of the mountains, not forgetful of those who are fighting for them and their homes, proved to be our ministering angels—not exactly in the form of those winged angels of fancy, those "heaven angels," but in a more tangible and substantial form, with some of the naphta-fire in their veins, which would enable them to ply the needle and thread;— in other words, they are our "world-angels."—By not mentioning the names of the donors, I will avoid giving to them that publicity and invidious notoriety by which an inconsiderate gratitude and foolish editors have so often brought the blush to modesty and to true benevolence, if not to patriotism.

Col. Vance's regiment (26th) has reorganized. Col. V. was re-elected unanimously. In Sinclair's (35th) M. W. Ransom, Lt. Col. of Stokes' regiment, was elected Colonel. No election in Clingman's yet. Col. Davis, of Rutherford, lately appointed to the command of the 2d Cavalry, died yesterday at Goldsboro'. Maj. J. W. Woodfin, who makes a fine officer, has been in command since the capture of Lt. Col. Robinson.

No news from Newberne.

REVIVAL.

Brother Atkin—Some months ago prayer meetings were commenced at Ivy Bend school house. The deep workings of God's Holy Spirit were soon manifest among us. The good Lord has displayed his saving power in the conversion of many souls. I think there have been about forty conversions, and thirty-two additions to the Baptist ranks.—Elders John Parham, Wm. Rees, and T. Rees, J. R. Wild, L. Buckner, together with some of our Methodist brethren, labored in the meeting. On last Sabbath twenty-five hopeful converts were led into Big Ivy and baptised by Elders John Parham and Joseph Miller. To the blessed name of Christ be all the glory. Yours,

MOSES REES.
Madison county, May 2, 1862.

FROM NASHVILLE.

The Memphis Avalanche published the annexed in a letter recently received from Nashville—

"Gov. Johnson and his friends are represented to us as being in a state of doubt and uneasiness as to the present and future of Tennessee, and as to the fate of Buell's military campaign South. His doubts and uneasiness are well founded. It is not believed that he can control the popular sentiment of the people of the State, nor can Gen. Buell and his army maintain military possession of the line they now occupy.

"Great confidence is felt by many, and by those better qualified to judge than we are, that within sixty or ninety days from the present period, every Federal invader will be driven from the soil of Tennessee. This, we learn, was the calm and deliberate judgment of Gen. A. S. Johnston, who fell so gallantly, and died so gloriously on the battle field at Shiloh in defence of Southern independence."

HARD PRESSED.—We learn from a gentleman direct from Kentucky, that the people there are chafing under the war tax of the Lincoln government, which he says includes every thing ever known in the annals of taxation, and more too! As an instance, the housewives are taxed so much on every one hundred pickles they may have! Every *pig* in the Union is taxed five cents! Kentucky is famous for her hogs, and we don't wonder her people grumble at such a tax. We trust old man Crittenden will go down on his knees to Father Abraham and beg for the exemption of Kentucky from such a fate. To what a strait is the old hulk of a Union reduced.—*Knoxville Register.*

LATE NEWS.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Richmond, April 27.—Official despatches were received this morning which state that the enemy's fleet approached New Orleans and demanded its surrender. Gen. Lovell refused to surrender, but evacuated the city with his troops, falling back to Camp Moore, on the Jackson Railroad, after he had destroyed the cotton and public property which he was unable to remove. The new iron-clad steamer Mississippi was burnt, to prevent her falling into the hands of the enemy. Nothing is said of the Louisiana.

Mobile, April 27, 5 P. M.—The Commodore promised the Mayor's Secretary, who visited the fleet under a flag of truce, to make a renewed demand for the city, but he has not done so up to this hour. Our ship McRae came up from the forts under a flag of truce, with forty of the wounded, and communicated with the Federal flag-ship, but the result is unknown. It is rumored that the Federals refuse to let her return.—The Foreign Legion are keeping guard over the city and preserving order. The rumor that Fort Pike has been evacuated and blown up is unreliable.

In a conference held betwen the Mayor and one of the Federal officers, (after the conference between Mayor Monroe and Commodore Farragut,) the officer left, declaring that he would shoot down the flag on the City Hall if it was not hauled down, and actually brought his ships in range, but he has not fired a shot thus far. It is reported that the commanders of the French and English men-of-war below enter their protest against the shelling of the city. It is believed that the Yankee vessels are short both of provisions and ammunition.—We are almost at the verge of starvation here ourselves. The city is remarkably orderly, but the excitement is intense, and the feeling of humiliation deep. Further than this, everything is the same as when the vessels first appeared. All are waiting the shelling of the city, if the Yankees dare do so.

Mobile, April 28.—The forts on Lake Ponchartrain were all evacuated on the 25th, in great haste and with considerable loss of supplies—dismounting not destroying the guns. At Fort Pike all the buildings were burnt, including the telegraph office. An operator has gone to the limits of the city to open an office if possible. All the gun-boats on the lake have been burned by our people. The Mobile boats Whiteman Brown and another name unknown, with several others, are removing troops, stores and ordnance to Manahoe, after which we fear they will also be burned. The Yankee fleet from Ship Island are again returning to that station.

Richmond, April 28.—The following official despatch was received this morning by Adjutant-General Cooper from Gen. Lovell:

Camp Moore, April 27.—Forts Jackson and St. Phillips are still in good condition and in our hands. The steamers Louisiana and McRae are safe. The enemy's fleet are at the city, but have not force to occupy it.

CAPTURE OF NEW ORLEANS BY THE ENEMY—COTTON & PUBLIC STORES DESTROYED.

From the Richmond Examiner of Monday.

Official despatches were received at the War Department, from Gen. Lovell, yesterday, announcing the capture by the enemy of New Orleans.

The despatches are dated the 26th instant, from Camp Moore, which is about eighteen miles from New Orleans, on the railroad to Jackson, where Gen. Lovell has fallen back with his forces.

The despatches state that the enemy's fleet had demanded the surrender of the city. Gen. Lovell telegraphs that he refused to make the surrender. It appears, however, that he had no hesitation in evacuating the city.

It is not known what amount of force Gen. Lovell had. The most considerable portion of his forces was composed of "Home Guard" troops, and it is considered doubtful whether he drew off with him more than 5,000 troops.

Gen. Lovell telegraphed that, before falling back from the city, he destroyed the cotton in the warehouses and a large amount of public stores.

The iron-clad steamer Mississippi was destroyed. It is supposed that she was still on the stocks, as a despatch was received here by the government but recently, stating that an attempt to launch her had failed, on account of the ground having been sunk beneath her stays.

The Mississippi was an iron-clad frigate, a superior vessel of her class, and accounted to be by far the most important naval structure we had yet undertaken.

Nothing is said in Gen. Lovell's despatch of the fate of the Louisiana, and there is a strong supposition that she was sunk by the enemy's fleet.

Thus has fallen the largest EXPORTING city in the world, the commercial metropolis of the South, containing a population of 170,000 souls.

It is not known what direction Gen. Lovell will take. On the supposition that he will join Gen. Beauregard at Corinth, it is calculated that an immediate action will occur there, or that an attempt will be made there at once to move the forces under Beauregard eastward. The situation is said to admit of no other alternative.

The loss of the great cattle country of Texas is accounted as not the least disastrous result of the ill-timed fall of New Orleans; and some appreciation of the loss may be made when it is known that droves of cattle to the amount of more than 200,000 head were being drived through to New Orleans at the time of its unexpected capture by the Yankees.

FROM THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY

Corinth, April 26.—Despatches just received from Tuscumbia convey the intelligence that Col. Scott, of the Louisiana Cavalry, with two companies of Captains Corman and Campbell, drove out a regiment of the enemy's infantry from that place. In the fight, several of the enemy were killed and wounded, and forty prisoners taken. In retreating, the enemy burned their stores of provision, supplies, etc. They were pursued by the Confederates, but with what final result is not yet known.

Despatches from Now Orleans state that there was a large fire in the lower part of the city yesterday evening, perhaps the burning of cotton and goods, as the stores were being emptied and their contents burnt. Sugar and molasses were being thrown into the streets and river from the levees. It is reported that the Louisiana was sunk by the enemy, with all on board; and that the Chalmette was destroyed, with heavy loss.

The following address to the people of the Mississippi Valley has just been issued by Gen. Beauregard:

"The casualties of war have opened the Mississippi River to our enemies.—The time, therefore, has come to test the earnestness of all classes, and I call on the patriotic planters owning cotton within reach of the enemy, to apply the torch to it without delay or hesitation.

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

SURRENDER OF FORT MACON.

Wilmington, April 29.—Fort Macon surrendered conditionally on Sunday last. A portion of the garrison arrived here at 12 o'clock last night. It is reported that Col. White saved all the public papers. The officers were allowed their side arms.

LATER.—Fort Macon surrendered on Friday, the 25th, and not Sunday, after a bombardment from the land batteries of ten and a half hours. The batteries were planted behind heavy sand banks on the beach; the battery was only 1,100 feet distant, and the mortars 1,400, and entirely concealed from the fort. The garrison was allowed the honors of war, the officers retaining their side arms, and all were parolled. Seven were killed and 18 wounded—two mortally. The enemy's loss was not known.

Savannah, May 2.—Gen. Lawton has formally communicated to the City Council his determination never to surrender this city, and the Council resolved to sustain him. [That's the sort of talk we like to hear.

The Richmond Dispatch of the 30th April says—The 16 Yankee prisoners brought to this city yesterday were captured on Saturday last by a Confederate cavalry company, between Swift's Gap and the Shenandoah river, in Rockingham county. A number of the Hessians were made to bite the dust, and the survivors were chased by our cavalry to the river, where several were drowned in attempting to recross. The latest intelligence from Gen. Jackson's army represented the prospects of a battle between himself and the hessians as imminent. A knowledge of the character and amount of the forces under Jackson leaves but little to apprehend from the conflict.

TROUBLES IN ILLINOIS.

We have had rumors for a day or two of serious troubles in Southern Illinois, which it is reported have gone so far as to make the interference of the military and the shedding of blood necessary in order to quell the insurrection. A general disposition on the part of the people to resist the payment of the war tax, followed by a protest of some twenty members of the Legislature, against the doctrines of Lincoln's message, is said to be the origin of the difficulty. The recusant members were arrested by the Abolition authorities. Trouble followed, which a single regiment found it impossible to quell, when several other regiments were sent out, and the people were crushed at the point of the bayonet.—*Memphis Appeal.*

MRS. LINCOLN'S BROTHER KILLED.—Mr. Samuel B. Todd, brother of Mrs. Abraham Lincoln, died on the battle field of Shiloh, of wounds received in the action of the 7th of April. The New Orleans Delta says he was a gallant private in the Crescent regiment, and died in defence of his country against the hireling invaders whom the husband of his sister, Abraham Lincoln, sent to desolate and dishonor our people. It must be a pleasant reflection to Mrs. Lincoln, that a gallant brother should have thus fallen by the hands of her husband's mercenaries. Her reflections are not pleasant, we fancy.

BY LAST NIGHT'S MAIL.

FROM VIRGINIA.

Richmond, May 5.—Our forces have retired from Yorktown. The movement is generally approved here. Yesterday, three of the enemy's gun-boats ascended the York River to West Point, about 35 miles from Richmond. One gun-boat fired at the last train which left West Point.

It is stated positively that the Yankees are retiring from the Valley of Virginia, and Stonewall Jackson is in pursuit. They have never been in Staunton, and it is believed they are evacuating Winchester. The Federals who approached Staunton from the northwest are also falling back.

FROM CORINTH.

Corinth, May 3, 8 p. m., via Mobile, May 4.—The enemy advanced this afternoon with an infantry force of several thousand, supported by two batteries, and engaged Gen. Marmaduke's brigade out on picket duty. Skirmishing commenced about 2 o'clock, and the artillery became engaged at half-past five.—The latter kept up their fire for about an hour, when we retired. The scene of the fight was at Farmington, four and a half miles from Corinth. Farmington is now occupied by the Federals. Our loss in the action was 20 killed and wounded; that of the enemy is unknown.

The grand battle is expected within three days. Our army is awaiting the attack confidently.

The re-occupation of Decatur by the Confederates is confirmed.

We have probably re-occupied Huntsville.

Northern papers say the French Minister visited Richmond for the purpose of proposing mediation.

Augusta, May 4.—Letters from Chattanooga say that the enemy has retired from Bridgeport. They advanced no farther.

FROM NASHVILLE.

We had the pleasure of meeting yesterday two gentlemen, recently from Nashville, from whom we gained much interesting and valuable information in regard to the condition of things there. One of our informants reports the effective Federal force at the Capitol as consisting of only three regiments.—There are yet seven thousand sick Federal soldiers in the hospitals, although large numbers have been recently removed. Some weeks ago there were as many as fourteen thousand in the hospitals, and the deaths numbered from 60 to 100 per day. When the invaders first entered the city there were, among the native population, about twenty or thirty Union men, but such have been the outrages committed and the tyranny exercised, that the sentiments of these have undergone an entire revolution, and there is not now a single native Union man in the place. Andy Johnson's appointees to office are all either northern men, who have been residents there, or unnaturalized aliens. The same is the case with his body guard, and the boasted Tennessee regiment he has attempted to raise. The Federal pickets will not leave the turnpike, for fear of bush whackers and Morgan men. One of our informants had a late number of the New York Herald, which still declares that the Federal loss at Shiloh was from eighteen to twenty thousand, the official reports to the contrary notwithstanding. The ladies of Nashville are as vindictive as ever against the Federals, and the men quite as far from being friendly. The Northern soldiers freely express their disappointment and surprise at not being more cordially welcomed by the oppressed Union element they came to liberate.—Several brigades from different northern States, disgusted with the imposition practised upon them in this respect, and with the representations made to them, that the rebellion would be ended in 30 days, that the capture of Nashville would immediately bring Tennessee back to its allegiance, &c., did demand their discharge and refused to fight longer against the South. They were disarmed, but as there were too many of them to think of hanging, and too many to hold in Nashville as prisoners until they could be reduced to subordination, they were all sent northward under guard.—This probably gave rise to the rumor we heard some time ago about the evacuation of Nashville. The rumors we have had of the demoralization of the invading army are not exaggerated. The deserters from Nashville number fifteen or twenty daily. A Michigan regiment applied to a lawyer to get a writ of habeas corpus to claim a discharge from service on the ground that they were induced to enlist by false pretences—that they came South to fight for one object, and found that the war was prosecuted for a different object. Upon applying to the commanding officer to know if the writ of habeas corpus would be respected, his reply was that it would not, and that if taken out he would shoot every man of them for mutiny. These facts Andy Johnson's vigilant censorship of the press has prevented from becoming generally public.

The tax bill passed by the Lincoln Congress has created much excitement among such of the troops as are small property holders. They swear they can never pay it, and that their property shall not be sold for it. They intend to return home to resist it, and if the war is not ended in thirty days, they will lay down their arms.

Had we space, we could recite many more of these facts, all going to show that "the way of the transgressor is hard," and that the Lincoln-Seward despotism "has a hard road to travel."—*Knoxville Register.*

AN ORDINANCE CONCERNING THE ELECTION OF GOVERNOR.

Whereas, By the construction which, in practice, has been given to the Constitution of the State, that the Speaker of the Senate, in case of a vacancy in the office of Governor, shall exercise the power of Governor, by virtue of his office as Speaker, and without vacating the same; which said office of Speaker must cease and determine with that of the incumbent as a Senator, upon the election of his successor in the next succeeding Senate—and the same construction would apply to the succession of the Speaker of the House of Commons to the exercise of the powers of Governor; and, whereas, according to this construction, a vacancy will take place in the office of Governor from and after the day of the next election on the first Thursday in August next, until the first day of January, A. D., 1863, against which it is the duty of this Convention to provide; therefore,

1. Be it ordained, &c., That the person who shall be elected Governor of this State at the next regular election on the first Thursday in August next, as now provided for by law, shall also fill the office and discharge the duties of Governor of this State from the 2d Monday of September, until his successor shall be qualified.

2. The proper returning officers of every county, shall, as soon as the result of the election is known in his county, transmit to the Secretary of State a statement of the votes taken in his county for Governor, which statement shall be made up from the poll books of his county, as is now prescribed by law.

3. That the Secretary of State, the Treasurer and Comptroller, shall, on the 4th Thursday in August next, and in the presence of the Governor, proceed to examine said returns and ascertain and declare what person shall have received the greatest number of votes, whereupon the Governor shall issue his proclamation declaring such person duly elected Governor of this State from the 2d Monday of September, A. D., 1862, until his successor shall be qualified.

4. That the person so declared and proclaimed Governor, as aforesaid, shall, on the 2d Monday of September, 1862, appear before some Judge of the Supreme Court, or some one of the Judges of the Superior Courts of Law, and take and subscribe the oath now prescribed by law for the qualification of Governor of this State, and shall immediately enter upon the discharge of the duties of his office, which oath, so taken and subscribed, shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of State.

5. That his Excellency H. T. Clark shall continue to hold the office and discharge all the duties of Governor of this State from the first Thursday in August until the 2d Monday in September next, or until his successor shall be qualified, as fully to all intents and purposes as he has heretofore done, and shall receive the usual salary in proportion to his extended term of service.

A CARD.

Editor of the News:

I beg that you will insert this Card in your paper. For the reason therein assigned, I addressed Mr. N. W. Woodfin a note which was handed to him by E. J. Aston, Esq., of which the following is a copy:

ASHEVILLE, N. C., April 27, 1862.

N. W. Woodfin, Esq.:

Sir:—I have learned that you said of me on a recent occasion in Madison county, that, "he (referring to me) is a *Lincolnite.*"

I wish to inquire of you, whether you used this language, or language of like purport, in reference to myself?

Allow me to hear from you at once.

I am, &c.,

A. S. MERRIMON.

P. S.—I address you this note to-day, (Sunday,) because I learn you expect to leave home early to-morrow morning for Raleigh.

A. S. M.

For reasons satisfactory to himself, he did not reply *directly* to this note, but addressed Mr Aston in these words:

ASHEVILLE, April 28, 1862.

E. J. Aston, Esq.:

Sir:—I enclose to you the note handed to me yesterday on my return from church.

I did not then know the character of it or from whom it came.

You must be aware that I would not engage, (unless in self defence,) in any hostile meeting.

I hold no correspondence with Mr. Merrimon, verbal or written, since he chose to incite a portion of Capt. Vance's men at Raleigh to insult and treat me rudely.

Respectfully,

N. W. WOODFIN.

This note in *part* explains itself. The information communicated in it, is obviously intended for me. The statement, that I *incited* a portion of Capt. Vance's men to insult and treat him rudely, is absolutely *false!* No further explanation is due from me here as to the cause assigned by him for his refusal to answer my reasonable inquiry. This is only a contemptible subterfuge. The true cause of his inveterate dislike of me being one he has not had the frankness to mention. He never sought an explanation from me, nor redress of any character, on account of the wrong he alleges I did him, except in the manner developed bo his late conduct towards me in Madison county. This is his own fault, not mine.

He refuses to answer my inquiry respectfully addressed to him, and I therefore, suppose he intends me to understand that he used the language in reference to myself, attributed to him.

It only remains for me to say, that his statement that "he, (referring to me,) is a *Lincolnite;*" or any statement of like purport, was wickedly and maliciously *false!* I leave others to determine whether he has acquitted himself in this matter as a brave and magnanimous man.

In view of some publicity the matter herein referred to has gained, it is due myself to make this public explanation.

A. S. MERRIMON.

Asheville, April 29, 1862. 1t

DEATHS.

DIED,—At Cumberland Gap, on the 26th of April, after an illness of four weeks of Fever, Private WM. MALCOMBE HENSLEY, of Capt. Proffitt's company, 29th Regiment N. C. Troops, aged 17 years. He was a good soldier—brave and true—having the confidence of all who knew him, at home and in the army. He was born and raised amid the green hills of Yancy; and though poor, speaking after the manner of man, yet in the language of Scripture he was rich, for he possessed the Pearl of Great Price. He heard the cannon's roar around the stormy Cumberland on the 22d March, but now he sleeps sweetly at its rugged base.

O! dear William, thou art gone,
From grief and woe thy spirit's fled;
The tide of war's still rolling on,
But dearest William thou art dead.

With what great pleasure have we met
In Sabbath School, and silent prayer;
Those sweetest hours I'll ne'er forget,
'Till life shall fail to shed a tear.

And when the storm of life is past,
And like thee my race is run,
O! like thee may I find a rest,
And perfect joy and bliss be won.

May those who met with us at home,
Remember, too, that they must die;
That like thee their time must come,
That like thee the grave must try.

Dear mother, look above with joy,
Shed no more tears of grief for his death;
Look up to Heaven and see thy boy,
O! learn to look with an eye of faith.

S. J. WESTALL, Co. B, 29th Reg.,
N. C. Troops.

DIED,—At the N. C. Hospital, Petersburg, Va., April 1, 1862, J. A. J. BEST, a member of Co. L, 16th Reg. N. C. Troops. Death has stolen from our ranks another one of our noble boys. He responded to the first call of North Carolina for troops to drive the vandals from the land that gave him birth; but he is no more. He sacrificed his life for his country—he died like a patriot—he died like a christian. Friends, weep not for John!

W. H. MOORE, 2d Sergt.
Co. L, 16th Reg. N. C. T.

LADIES' ASSOCIATION FOR ARTILLERY OR GUN BOAT.

LADIES who intend subscribing for this purpose will please send in their names to Messrs. Summey, Spears & Co., without delay, as it is desired to send forward the amount of subscription immediately.

COLLEGE EXAMINATION.

THE Examination of the College Classes will be held on Monday and Tuesday next.

TUESDAY devoted to Compositions and Music. Parents and friends in town and country especially requested to attend, and come early Monday morning.

A. W. CUMMINGS.

May 8, 1862. 1t

HOLSTON CONFERENCE FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE next Term will open July 3d and close November 19th This is one of the few Colleges that has not been suspended in consequence of the war. The farmers of this and the surrounding counties will never have a better opportunity to educate their daughters than now. Produce of all kinds is very high and commands cash. Can they use it more to advance the present and future interests of their children, than by sending them to school?

A. W. CUMMINGS, President.

Asheville, May 8, 1862. tf

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT NORTH CAROLINA.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RALEIGH, April 28, 1862.

General Order, No. 6.

ALL Companies authorized by the Governor to be raised prior to the passage of the law known as the "Conscription Bill," must come to Camp Mangum, near this City, before the 17th day of May, otherwise they will not be received. All those not in by that time will be subject to the War Department under that law, and had better remain at home till ordered by that Department.

By order of Gov. Clark:

J. G. MARTIN,
Adj't General.

May 8, 1862. 2t

☞ All papers in the State copy twice.

$500 REWARD.

MY NEGRO BOY ED RANAWAY, OR was stolen, on the night of the 29th April. Said boy is about 22 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, and usually has whitish spots on his face.

I have reason to believe that the thief will endeavor to make his escape to Tennessee or North Carolina. I will pay a reward of

One Hundred Dollars

For the delivery to me of the boy if stolen, and

Five Hundred Dollars

For the apprehension and delivery of the thief in the jail of ABBEVILLE District, with proof sufficient to convict him.

ALLEN VANCE.

Greenwood, S. C., May 8, 1862. 4t

BOGGS' BATTALION OF LIGHT ARTILLERY!

BREECH-LOADING ARMSTRONG FIELD PIECES!

RECRUITS WANTED FOR CAPT. GREGORY'S COMPANY

THE CONSCRIPT LAW HAS PASSED, and all white males, not legally exempt, between the ages of 18 and 35 will be detailed and put into the different arms of the service, without a voice in the selection of their officers, or the corps in which they shall serve. This is the time for those liable to CONSCRIPTION to volunteer.

Pay, Bounty, Subsistence and Clothing furnished from the day of enlistment. Pay better and service lighter than infantry.

☞ Those who desire to join this popular and splendid Battalion will apply to

W. H. BAILEY,
Swannanoa, N. C.
or
T. W. ATKIN,
Asheville, N. C.

April 28, 1862. 4t

FOR SALE OR RENT.

A TWO STORY FRAME HOUSE, at Leicester, suitable for a Store or Dwelling House, with four acres of LAND. Accommodating terms will be given. Apply to John Carpenter, Leicester, or Thos. Gillespie, North Turkey Creek.

March 20, 1862. 2m

FOR THE ASHEVILLE NEWS.

THE VALLEY OF THE FRENCH BROAD.

Stupendous cliffs rise o'er the vale:
Primeval earthquakes reared them there:
Each one might tell its own wild tale,
Ere foot of white man trespassed here.

Each stream which o'er its pebbly bed,
Now rattles down their verdant sides,
And for ages hath the river fed,
Which through this lovely valley glides,

Hath slaked the dusky hunter's thirst;
Perchance bathed the wood nymph's hair;
Hath heard the shrill war whoop which first
Aroused the fierce wolf from his lair.

* * * * * * *

The frowning height of old "Dunn's Rock"
Looks o'er at "Balsam's" beauteous face:
The one seems nature's laws to mock—
The other clothed in natural grace.

This proudly rears his head on high,
And grand, grim beauty does not lack;—
And that, till merged in distant sky,
Rolls up varied, wave-like back.

* * .. * * * *

The mountains are *now* wrapt from sight,
By fog drifts shutting out each ray;—
And *now* the sun asserts his right,
And boldly lifts the veil away.

The snow hath clothed with wary shroud
The yawning gorge, the dizzy height,
And like a molten silver cloud,
Hath shut their terrors from the sight.

Now dark storm clouds are spread below,
While snow lies on the mountain top;
The sun shines brightly on the snow—
The peaks appear the sky to prop.

* * * * * * ..

And Freedom sure is mountain bred,
Their fastnesses her place of birth,—
Her footsteps hallow with their tread
The loftiest portions of the earth.

Where mountain eagle builds her nest,
There doth the Goddess make her home;—
Where mountain buck rears his proud crest,
There doth the Goddess like to roam.

There let your sons her counsel take,
(Should they be driven from the sea,)
And she will teach them how to make
Each gap a new Thermopylae.

These natural bulwarks too are thine,
Thou gallant, noble "Old North State"!
And age and fame in thee combine,
Thy Mecklenburg hath made thee great!

Ne'er yet did Freedom's battle cry,
From struggling patriots rise in vain.

* * * * *
* * * * *

Aroused from thy long sleep at last,
(True patriot zeal thou ne'er didst lack,)
Thou'lt now by deeds redeem the past;
Thou'lt hurl thy base invaders back.

* * * * *

STRANGER.

THE GREAT BRIDGE BURNING PLOT OF THE LINCOLNITES IN GEORGIA—FURTHER AND HIGHLY INTERESTING DETAILS.

The Atlanta Confederacy, of the 15th instant, contains a very full and graphic account of the recent daring attempt of the Lincolnites to destroy Railroad bridges between Atlanta and Chattanooga. We copy the more interesting portions of the narrative. They will repay perusal:

We will begin at the breakfast table of the Big Shanty Hotel, at Camp McDonald, on the W. & A. R. R., where several regiments of soldiers are now encamped. The morning mail and passenger train had left here at 4 a. m., on last Saturday morning as usual, and had stopped there for breakfast. The conductor, Wm. A. Fuller, the engineer, J. Cain—both of this city—and the passengers were at the table, when some eight men, having uncoupled the engine and three empty box cars next to it from the passenger and baggage cars, mounted the engine, pulled open the valve, put on all steam, and left conducter, engineer passengers, spectators, and the soldiers in the camp hard by all lost in amazement and dumbfounded at the strange, startling and daring act.

This unheard of act was doubtless undertaken at that place and time, upon the presumption that pursuit could not be made by an engine short of Kingston, some thirty miles above or from this place; and that by cutting down the telegraph wires as they proceeded, the adventurers could calculate on at least three or four hours the start of any pursuit it was reasonable to expect. This was a legitimate conclusion, and but for the will, energy and quick good judgment of Mr. Fuller and Mr. Cain, and Mr. Anthony Murphy, the intelligent and practical foreman of the wood department of the State Road Shop, who accidentally went on the train from this place that morning, their calculations would have worked out as originally contemplated, and the results would have been obtained long ere this reaches the eyes of our readers—the most terrible to us of any that we can conceive as possible, and unequaled by anything attempted or conceived since this war commenced.

Now for the chase!

These three determined men, without a moment's delay, put out after the flying train—on foot, amidst shouts of laughter by the crowd, who, though lost in amazement at the unexpected and daring act, could not repress their risibility at seeing three men start after a train on foot, which they had just witnessed depart at lightning speed. They put on their speed, and ran along the track for three miles, when they came across some track raisers who had a small truck car, which is shoved along by men so employed on railroads, on which to carry their tools. This truck and men were at once "impressed." They took it by turns of two at a time to run behind this truck and push it along all up grades and level portions of the road, and let it drive at will on all the down grades. A little way further up the fugitive adventurers had stopped, cut the telegraph wires and torn up the track. Here the pursuers were thrown off pell mell, truck and men, upon the side of the road. Fortunately "nobody was hurt on our side."—The truck was soon placed on the road again; enough hands were left to repair the track, and with all the power of determined will and muscle, they pushed on to Etowah Station, some twenty miles above.

Here, most fortunately, Major Cooper's old coal engine, the "Yonah"—one of the first engines on the State Road—was standing out, fired up. This venerable locomotive was immediately turned upon her old racer, at the tap of the drum, pricked up her ears and made fine time to Kingston.

The fugitives, not expecting such early pursuit, quietly took in wood and water at Cass Station, and borrowed a schedule from the tank tender upon the plausible plea that they were running a pressed train, loaded with powder for Beauregard. The attentive and patriotic tank tender, Mr. William Russell, said he gave them his schedule, and would have sent the shirt off his back to Beauregard, if it had been asked for. Here the adventurous fugitives inquired which end of the switch they should go in on at Kingston. When they arrived at Kingston, they stopped, went to the Agent there, told the powder story, readily got the switch key, went on the upper turn out, and waited for the down way freight train to pass. To all inquiries they replied with the same powder story.

When the freight train had passed, they immediately proceeded on to the next station—Adairsville—where they were to meet the regular down freight train. At some point on the way they had taken on some fifty cross-ties, and before reaching Adairsville, they stopped on a curve, tore up the rails, and put seven cross ties on the track—no doubt intending to wreck the down freight train, which would be along in a few minutes. They had out upon the engine a red handkerchief as a kind of flag or signal, which, in railroading, means another train is behind—thereby indicating to all that the regular passenger train would be along presently.—They stopped a moment at Adairsville, and said Fuller, with the regular passenger train, was behind and would wait at Kingston for the freight train, and told the conductor thereon to push ahead and meet him at that point. They passed on to Calhoun, where they met the down passenger train, due here at 4.20 p. m., and without making any stop, they proceeded—on, on, and on.

But we must return to Fuller and his party whom we have unconsciously left on the "Yonah" making their way to Kingston. Arriving there and learning the adventurers were but twenty minutes ahead, they left the "Yonah" to blow off, while they mounted the engine of the Rome Branch Road, which was ready fired up and waiting for the arrival of the passengers nearly due, when it would have proceeded to Rome. A large party of gentlemen volunteered for the chase, some at Acworth, Allatoona, Kingston and other points, taking such arms as they could lay their hands on at the moment; and with this fresh engine they set out with all speed but with great "care and caution," as they had scarcely time to make Adairsville before the down freight train would leave that point. Sure enough, they discovered this side of Adairsville three rails torn up and other impediments in the way. They "took up" in time to prevent an accident, but could proceed with the train no further. This was most vexatious, and it may have been in some degree disheartening, but it did not cause the slightest relaxation of efforts, and as the result proved, was but little in the way of the *dead game*, pluck and resolution of Fuller and Murphy, who left the engine and again *put out on foot alone!* After running two miles they met the down freight train, one mile out from Adairsville. They immediately reversed the train, and run backwards to Adairsville—put the cars on the siding and pressed forward, making fine time to Calhoun, where they met the regular down passenger train.—Here they halted a moment, took on board a telegraph operator, and a number of men, who again volunteered, taking their guns along—and continued the chase. Mr. Fuller also took on here a company of track hands to repair the track as they went along.

A short distance above Calhoun they *flushed their game* on a curve, where they doubtless supposed themselves out of danger, and were quietly oiling their engine, taking up the track, &c. Discovering that they were pursued, they mounted and sped away, throwing out upon the track as they went along the heavy cross-ties they had prepared themselves with. This was done by breaking out the end of the hindmost box car, and pitching them out. Thus, "nip and tuck," they passed with fearful speed Resaca, Tilton, and on through Dalton. The rails which they had taken up last they took off with them—besides throwing out cross-ties upon the track occasionally—hoping thereby the more surely to impede the pursuit; but all this was like tow to the torch of fire, to the now thoroughly aroused, excited and eager pursuers. These men, though so much excited and influenced by so much determination, still retained their well-known caution, were looking out for this danger and discovered it, and though it was seemingly an insuperable obstacle to their making any headway in pursuit, was quickly overcome by the genius of Fuller and Murphy. Coming to where the rails were torn up, they stopped, tore up rails behind them, and laid them down before, till they had passed over that obstacle. When the cross-ties were reached, they hauled to and threw them off, and thus proceeded, and under these difficulties gained on the frightened fugitives. At Dalton they halted a moment. Fuller put off the telegraph operator, with instructions to telegraph to Chattanooga to have them stopped, in case he should fail to overhaul them. Fuller pressed on in hot chase—sometimes in sight—as much to prevent their cutting the wires before the message could be sent, as to catch them. The daring adventurers stopped just opposite and very near to where Col. Glenn's regiment is encamped, and cut the wires, but the operator at Dalton *had put the message through about two minutes before.* They also again tore up the track, cut down a telegraph pole, and placed the two ends of it under the cross-ties, and the middle over the rail on the track. The pursuers stopped again and got over this impediment in the same manner they did before—taking up rails behind and laying them down before. Once over this, they shot on and passed through the great tunnel, at Tunnel Hill, being then only five minutes behind. The fugitives still finding themselves closely pursued, uncoupled two of the box cars from the engine, to impede the progress of the pursuers. Fuller hastily coupled them to the front of his engine, and pushed them ahead of him to the first turn-out or siding, where they were left—thus preventing the collision the adventurers intended.

Thus, the engine thieves passed Ringgold, where they began to fag. They were out of wood, water, and oil. Their rapid running and inattention to the engine, had melted all the brass from the journals. They had no time to repair or refit, for an iron horse of more bottom was close behind. Fuller and Murphy and their men soon came within 400 yards of them, when the fugitives jumped from the engine and left it—three on the north side and five on the south—all fleeing precipitately and scattering through the thicket. Fuller and his party also took to the woods after them. Some gentlemen, also well armed, took the engine and some cars of the down passenger train at Calhoun, and followed up Fuller and Murphy and their party in the chase but a short distance behind, and reached the place of the stampede but a very few moments after the first pursuers did. A large number of men were soon mounted, armed, and scouring the entire country in search of them.—Fortunately, there was a militia muster at Ringgold. A great many countrymen were in town. Hearing of the chase, they put out on foot and on horseback in every direction, in search of the fugitives. All the eight men were captured, and are now safely lodged in jail. They confessed that they belonged to Lincoln's army, and had been sent down from Shelbyville to burn the bridges between here and Chattanooga; and that the whole party consisted of nineteen man, eleven of whom were dropped at several points on the road as they came down, to assist in the burning of the bridges as they went back.

Too much praise cannot be bestowed on Fuller and Murphy. Their indomitable energy, and quick, correct judgment and decision in the many difficult contingencies connected with this unheard of emergency, has saved all the railroad bridges above Ringgold from being burned; and the most daring scheme that the revolution has developed has been thwarted. Had they succeeded in burning the bridges, the enemy at Huntsville would have occupied Chattanooga before Sunday night. Yesterday they would have been in Knoxville, and thus had possession of East Tennessee. Our forces at Knoxville, Greeneville and Cumberland Gap, would, ere this, have been in the hands of the enemy.—Then reinforcements from all the eastern and southeast portions of the country would have been cut off from Beauregard. The enemy have Huntsville now, and with all these designs accomplished, his army would have been effectually flanked. The mind and heart shrink back appalled at the bare contemplation of the awful consequences, which would have followed the success of this one act. When Fuller, Murphy and Cain started from Big Shanty on foot to catch that fugitive engine, they were involuntarily laughed at by the crowd, serious as the matter was—and to most observers it was indeed most ludicrous; but *that foot race saved us,* and prevented the consummation of all these tremendous consequences.

When we learned by a private telegraphic despatch a few days ago, that the Yankees had taken Huntsville, we attached no great importance to it. We regarded it merely as a dashing foray of a small party to destroy property, tear up the road, &c., *a la* Morgan. When an additional telegram announced the Federal force there to be from 17,000 to 20,000 we were inclined to doubt it—though coming from a perfectly honorable and upright gentleman, who would not be apt to seize upon a wild report to send here to his friends. The coming to that point with a large force, where they would be flanked on either side by our army, we regarded as a most stupid and unmilitary act. We now understand it all. They were to move upon Chattanooga and Knoxville as soon as the bridges were burnt, and press on into Virginia, as far as possible, and take all our forces in that State in the rear. It was all a deep laid scheme. There were but two miscalculations in the whole programme:—They did not expect men to start out afoot to pursue them, and they did not expect these pursuers on foot to find Maj. Cooper's old "Yonah" standing there all ready fired up. Their calculations on every other point were dead certainties, and would have succeeded perfectly. This would have eclipsed anything Captain Morgan ever attempted. To think of a parcel of Federal soldiers, officers and privates, coming down into the heart of the Confederate States—for they were here in Atlanta and at Marietta—(some of them got on the train at Marietta that morning and others were at Big Shanty:) of playing such a serious game on the State Road, which is under the control of our prompt, energetic and sagacious Governor, to seize the passenger train on this road, right at Camp McDonald, where he has a number of Georgia regiments encamped, and run off with it; to burn the bridges on the same road, and go safely through to the Federal lines—all this would have been a feather in the cap of the man or men who executed it.

ASHEVILLE DISTRICT.

Third Round of Quarterly Meetings.

Hendersonville Station,		April	26–27
"	Ct., Patty's Chapel,	May	3—4
Waynesville	" Bethel,	"	10–11
Franklin	" Iola,	"	17–18
Cheowee Mission,		"	24–25
Webster Circuit,	Long's Chapel,	May	31—June 1
Sulphur Springs	Ct., Sardis,	June	7—8
Catawba	" Bethel,	"	14–15
Burnsville	" Cane River,	"	21–22
Asheville	" Davidson's Chap.,	"	28–29
"	Station,	July	5—6

F. M. FANNING, P. E.
April 25, 1862. tf

More Troops for the War!

I AM AUTHORIZED BY THE SECRETARY of War to raise a

LEGION FOR THE WAR.

I want an ADDITIONAL REGIMENT OF INFANTRY, two Companies of CAVALRY, and one Company of ARTILLERY. A BOUNTY of

One Hundred Dollars

Will be paid to each soldier upon his enlistment. Cavalry are required to furnish their own horses, for which the government will pay them forty cents per day, and their full value if killed in battle. The best arms and equipments to be had in the Confederacy will be furnished. Recruits will be received singly or by companies. Turn out, and let's make short work with Abe.

☞ Address me for the present at Kinston, N. C.

Z. B. VANCE,
Col. Com'g 26th Reg. N. C. T.
May 1, 1861. 4t

ASTON'S DEPOT.

100 GALLONS TANNER'S OIL, Just received at ASTON'S.

300 GALLONS ALCOHOL Just received at ASTON'S.

40 LBS. GUM CAMPHOR.
20 ounces QUININE.
20 ounces MORPHINE, at ASTON'S.

PAPER and ENVELOPES.—A large and splendid lot of Cap, Letter and Note Paper, Envelopes, Steel Pens, &c., just received at ASTON'S

200 LBS. ALSPICE. 200 lbs. Ginger.—50 lbs. Nutmegs. 50 lbs Annatto. Just received and for sale at ASTON'S.

500 LBS. BUCK-SHOT for sale at ASTON'S,

CEPHALIC PILLS.—An infallible cure for Headache. For sale at ASTON'S.

20,000 SEGARS of all kinds, for sale at ASTON'S.

Something New.

THE CONFEDERATE SPELLER.
THE CONFEDERATE PRIMER.
Just received at ASTON'S.

Acts of Congress.

THE Acts and Resolutions of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Sessions of the Confederate Congress. A few copies for sale at ASTON'S.

Lyrics and Sketches,

BY W. M. MARTIN, of Columbia, S. C.—A few copies of this new and popular work just received at ASTON'S.

Concentrated Lye.

A Fresh supply just received at ASTON'S.

Confederate Almanac.

JUST RECEIVED AT ASTON'S.

Blue Grass

AND TIMOTHY SEED, FOR SALE AT ASTON'S.

A Large lot of Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs &c. &c. Just received by
E. J. ASTON & CO

CAROLINA HOUSE,

(MAIN STREET, NORTH OF BUCK HOTEL,)
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

THIS HOUSE is now open for the reception of company.

Good Rooms, Good Servants,
GOOD FARE,

And every necessary attention given to guests.

CHARGES REASONABLE.

B. J. SMITH, *Proprietor.*
July 18, 1861. tf

Sequestration Notice.

ALL persons residing within the counties of RUTHERFORD, POLK, HENDERSON, TRANSYLVANIA, BUNCOMBE and McDOWELL, owing debts to, or having the control of any money, property, effects or evidences of debt belonging to ALIEN ENEMIES, by a late Amendment to the Act of Sequestration, are required to report the same to me, as RECEIVER, in writing and on oath; and to deliver all such money, property, effects or evidences of debt to me without delay, and without further notice. Those who contracted with Alien Enemies for the purchase of real estate prior to the 21st May, 1861, will have their contracts carried out and titles made for such real estate, on paying to me the purchase money, or the residue thereof. This applies to all who have purchased

"SPECULATION LANDS"

of T. B. JUSTICE, former Agent. Confederate Bonds or Treasury Notes required in payment of all dues.

L. F. CHURCHILL, of Rutherfordton, my Attorney, will attend to any business herewith connected, during the County Courts of the several counties, next ensuing.

Communications should be addressed to me at Rutherfordton.

JASON H. CARSON, Receiver.
April 17, 1862. 4t

☞ Henderson Times and Western Enterprise, publish four times, and send bills as above.

William F. Jones,

Attorney at Law,

LENOIR, CALDWELL COUNTY, N. C
(Lately removed from Hendersonville, N. C.)
October 11, 1860.

NEW GOODS.

1861. 1861.

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

ARE now receiving their SPRING stock of GOODS, recently purchased in Baltimore by one of the firm, which embraces the

USUAL VARIETY

kept by them, and to which they invite the attention of their friends and the public generally.

Thankful for past patronage, (liberal on the part of their friends,) they will endeavor to merit a continuance of it by keeping

A Good Stock,

Well assorted, and selling at fair and reasonable prices. Their motto is, "*LIVE AND LET LIVE.*"

They do not wish to inflict a long paper showing of Goods, but if you will call in their large store they will display them to your sight on their counters. They charge nothing for showing Goods.

April 4, 1861. tf

C. H. YOUNG,

DEALER IN
MANUFACTURED TOBACCO,
PENN'S STORE, PATRICK COUNTY, VA.
Orders by mail promptly attended to.
October 31, 1861. 1y

SWANNANOA
MALE AND FEMALE
ACADEMY.

THIS ACADEMY WILL OPEN ITS FIRST session on the 5th day of February, 1862, under the charge of J. C. DEANS and A. S. HOLTEN, who have had considerable experience in teaching. We propose preparing students for College and the ordinary business of life. The Academy is located in Buncombe county, N. C., on the stage road leading from Asheville to the Swannanoa Gap, 9¼ miles from the former place; in a moral, enterprising and intelligent community. Swannanoa is eminently healthy, and in the present excited condition of the country, its geographical position renders it a quiet and safe retreat. Strong and active efforts will be made to promote the moral and mental culture of pupils committed to our care. Quite a number of students can be furnished with board in highly respectable families convenient to the Academy, at a very low price.

TUITION in the primory classes $6; higher English classes $10; Classics $12.50 per session.

For further information address
REV. J. C. DEANS, Principal.
February 6, 1862. 3m

REMOVAL.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS REMOVED HIS

Tailoring Establishment

to a room in the

JAIL BUILDING,

Where he will be happy at all times to see his friends and customers, and the public generally.

H. F. WOLSTENHOLME.
Asheville, Aug. 22, 1861. tf

WANTED TO RENT.

THE advertiser wishes to rent a comfortable DWELLING, (partially furnished preferred,) suitable for a small family without young children, for which a fair rate of RENT will be paid. Inquire of the Editor for address.
April 24, 1862. tf

Five Cents Reward.

RANAWAY some months since, a bound boy named

OWEN GREGORY,

Aged about 16 years. The above reward, but no thanks, will be paid for his delivery to me.

M. H. BRIGMAN.
April 24, 1862. 3t

VESTS! VESTS!!

200 VESTS, of every quality, style and size, from FINE TO COMMON, for sale low down for CASH. C. GREEN.
Asheville, Jan. 28, 1862, tf

CONFEDERATE HOTEL,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

WINSLOW SMITH, Proprietor,

THIS OLD AND WELL KNOWN ESTABLISHMENT is open for the accommodation of the public. GOOD FARE, good servants, and central location, commend it to the traveller.

CHARGES REASONABLE.

April 24, 1862. tf

ASHEVILLE
SEGAR MANUFACTORY.

HAVING opened a Segar Manufactory in Asheville, N. C., we wish to employ a

NUMBER OF GIRLS

To learn the business, to whom we will give

CONSTANT EMPLOYMENT

And pay them LIBERAL WAGES. For further particulars, apply to Dr. W. H. Murdoch, North end of Main street.

WM. MURDOCH,
W. H. MURDOCH.
April 3, 1862. tf

MARBLE YARD,

Greenville, S. C.

JAMES M. ALLEN

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM THE public that he has now on hand, at his Yard in Greenville, S. C., a large and varied stock, embracing every style and quality of

MARBLE,

Which he is working into

Monuments, Tombstones, Mantle Pieces, &c., &c.

Particular attention given to devices and lettering upon Tombstones.

Orders promptly filled, and great care taken in boxing and forwarding.

THOS. W. ATKIN

Is my Agent at Asheville, and will receive orders and give all necessary information as to prices, terms, &c.

JAMES M. ALLEN.
Greenville, S. C., Oct. 11, 1860. 1y

Always at Work!

E. L. TRIPLETT

WOULD remind his old friends and customers that he is yet at his

OLD STAND,

In the south end of Asheville, where every description of

BLACKSMITHING

Can be done at the shortest notice and in superior style.

Horse Shoeing done as no other establishment in this country can do it.

Bring on your work, and it shall be done with despatch, and in the best manner.

Asheville, Aug. 16, 1860. 1y

ASHEVILLE
Mutual Insurance Company,

CONTINUE to issue POLICIES OF INSURANCE ON

WHITE AND SLAVE LIVES

On more favorable terms than any other Company in the State; giving the insured perfect security against loss. Also POLICIES against

Loss by Fire

On as fair and reasonable terms as any other solvent Company can fairly do it.

WM. MURDOCH, *Secretary.*
Asheville, Jan. 30, 1862. tf.

RAVENSCROFT SCHOOL.

THE exercises of this School will be resumed on the 1st Monday (3d day) of February.

Terms per Session of 5 Months:
(TWENTY WEEKS.)

Primary English Department	$15 00
Higher " Branches	20 00
Classics	25 00

L. HOLMES.
January 30, 1862. tf

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.,

DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS, CAPS AND LADIES BONNETS, DRUGS & MEDICINES, STATIONARY, HARDWARE,
&c., &c., &c., &c.

S. E. Corner Public Square, opposite Bank of Cape Fear, Asheville.
October 18, 1860. tf

NOTICE.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE WE WILL BE under the necessity of

SELLING GOODS FOR

PAY DOWN.

We can buy nothing unless paying CASH for it, and if we are to keep up a

STOCK OF GOODS

To supply the wants of our customers, we must have pay down for GOODS on delivery.

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.
Sept. 19, 1861. tf

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

THE undersigned having qualified as Executors under the WILL of the late JAMES W. PATTON, desire all persons having claims against the Estate to present them immediately for settlement, also, all persons indebted to the Estate are requested to make settlement at their earliest convenience.

JAS. A. PATTON,
W. A. PATTON,
T. W. PATTON, } Exr's.
February 6, 1862. tf

NOTICE.

THE 46th Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of North Carolina, will be held in the Chapel of the Cross, Chapel Hill, on the 2d Wednesday in May, 1862, that day being the 14th of the month.

EDW'D LEE WINSLOW, Sec'y.
Fayetteville, April 15, 1862. 2t